CENTER FOR HEALTH ECONOMICS & POLICY STUDIES (CHEPS)

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Arts & Letters

INTERIM REPORT

2018-2019

AN ACADEMIC YEAR OF GROWTH AND PROGRESS

CHEPS.SDSU.EDU

Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies (CHEPS)

Mission

The Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies (CHEPS) is an interdisciplinary research center that supports impactful, policy relevant scholarship in the areas of health economics and social policy analysis. Housed in the College of Arts & Letters at San Diego State University, CHEPS brings together faculty and graduate students engaged in complementary research in the areas of national defense policy, economic demography, the economics of crime and punishment, and the economics of risky health behaviors.

Snapshot of Fall 2018 Accomplishments

- Hosted 14 weekly economics research seminars with high quality scholars from such institutions as the University of Virginia, The Ohio State University, the University of California-Irvine, the University of Connecticut, University of Southern California, Emory University, and the University of New Mexico. *Weekly attendance included 35 graduate and undergraduate students and faculty. Students were given dedicated time alone with expert visitors for networking opportunities.*

- Funded 15 student research assistantships for undergraduate and graduate students working on projects in the economics of risky behaviors, health economics, and the economics of public policy.

- Attended 4 research conferences to present research (Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management, Southern Economics Association, European Law & Economics Association, and American Economic Association meetings). *Seven students attended these meetings.*

- Progressed on over 10 research projects including (but not limited to) such topics as medical marijuana laws, the opioid epidemic among war veterans, post-9/11 combat service and spirituality, the minimum legal purchasing age for cigarettes, the Affordable Care Act, Title IX, ban-the-box labor laws, and minimum wage laws.

- Published 5 peer-reviewed journal articles in leading academic journals including the *Journal of Law & Economics*, the *American Journal of Health Economic*s, the *Review of Economics & Statistics*.

- Held statistical software workshop in order for students to develop the empirical skills to work with such national datasets as the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study.

- Awarded 4 faculty CHEPS Research Fellowships for applied health policy projects.

- Four (4) MA students currently applying to Doctoral Programs

Snapshot of Planned Spring 2019 Events

- Hosting 13 weekly economic research seminars with scholars from such institutions as Texas A&M University, Brigham Young University, the University of Minnesota, Simon Fraser University, the University of Colorado Boulder, the University of California-San Diego, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas and Atlanta

- Attending 4 research conferences to present research (Population Association of America, Eastern Economic Association, American Society of Health Economists, and Western Economic Association Meetings). *Seven students attended these meetings.*

- Funding 14-16 undergraduate and graduate students on research fellowships in health economics on topics related to the impact of tobacco control policies (cigarette taxes, legal purchasing age) on the social market for cigarettes among youths, the impact of recreational marijuana laws on youth drug use, the impact of gun safe storage laws on mortality, determinants of and prevention policies for school shootings, and the unintended consequences of the Affordable Care Act's dependent coverage mandate.

- Longer, more research intensive meetings for advanced graduate students with senior research faculty as part of internal Seminar Series and external conference and workshop visits.

- Sending out 4-5 manuscripts for review at peer-reviewed journals on the economics of risky health behaviors

- Recruiting 2-3 new student research assistants for Spring 2019 and 5 new MA students for Fall 2019.

- New statistical software and research workshops for incoming student research fellows.

Website and Social Media

Increasing website and social media presence at:

https://cheps.sdsu.edu/

https://twitter.com/sdsucheps?lang=en

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
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Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies

Fall 2018 Research Seminar Series

Thursdays 3:30 PM - 4:45 PM, Finch Conference Room (AL 660)

August 30

Dean Lillard
The Ohio State University

"Information and Safe Sex: Are Better Informed Youth More Likely to Use Contraceptives and Condoms?"

September 6

Sebastian Tello-Trillo
University of Virginia

"Losing Public Health Insurance: TennCare Disenrollment and Personal Financial Distress"

September 13

Corey White
Cal Poly–San Luis Obispo

"Measuring Social and Externality Benefits of Influenza Vaccination"

September 27

Delia Furtado
University of Connecticut

"Do Immigrant Inflows Improve Quality of Care in Nursing Homes?"

October 4

Hani Mansour
University of Colorado-Denver

"The Labor Market Effects of Immigration Enforcement"

October 11

Sara Markowitz
Emory University

"Scope of Practice Laws: The Most Influential Health Care Laws You've Never Heard Of"

October 18

Chris Herbst
Arizona State University

"Who's Minding the Kids? Experimental Evidence on the Demand for Child Care Quality"

October 25

Xiaoxue Li
University of New Mexico

"Quality Information Disclosure and Health Insurance Demand: Evidence from VA Hospital Report Cards"

November 1

David Neumark
University of California-Irvine

"The Long-Run Effects of the Earned Income Tax Credit on Women's Earnings"

November 15

Alice Chen
University of Southern California

"Physician Fraud Deterrence"

November 29

David Bradford
University of Georgia

"Eviction and Opioid Mortality in the United States"

December 6

Audrey Beck
San Diego State University

"Using Crowd-Sourced Data to Explore Police-Related-Deaths in the United States"

More info at https://cheps.sdsu.edu

Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies

Ph.D. Candidate Job Market Presentations

Brittany Bass, University of California-Irvine

The Effect of Technology Investment on Student Achievement

Thursday, December 13, 3:30-4:45PM in AL 660

Brittany's job market paper explores the impact of the California Education Technology K-12 Voucher Program on student achievement.

Timothy Young, University of California Irvine

From Locked Up to Locked Out: Access to Affordable Rental Housing and Criminal Recidivism

Friday, December 14, 10:30-11:45AM in AL 660

Tim's job market paper examines the relationship between affordable rental housing market conditions and the probability that released felons return to prison.

San Diego State University
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CENTER FOR HEALTH ECONOMICS & POLICY STUDIES

RESEARCH SEMINAR SERIES SPRING 2019

THURSDAYS, 3:30 - 4:45 PM

JANUARY 24
Jennifer Doleac
Texas A&M University
Algorithmic Risk Assessment Tools in the Hands of Humans

JANUARY 31
Angela Fertig
University of Minnesota
The Long-term Health Consequences of Childhood Food Insecurity

FEBRUARY 7
Joe Price
Brigham Young University
Linking Historical Records for the Entire US Population to Understand the Long-run Determinants to Health and Longevity

FEBRUARY 14
Seth Gershenson
American University
The Long-Run Impacts of Same-Race Teachers

FEBRUARY 21
Kevin Schnepel
Simon Fraser University
Examining the Long-term Effects of the 2001 Australian Heroin Shortage

MARCH 7
Rosalie Pacula
RAND Corporation
The Decision to Quit Marijuana Use: Evidence from Openings of Medical Marijuana Dispensaries and Laws Providing them Legal Protection

MARCH 14
Brian Cadena
University of Colorado Boulder
The International Transmission of Local Economic Shocks Through Migrant Networks

MARCH 29*
Catherine Maclean
Temple University
Access to Mental Healthcare Providers and Local Crime

APRIL 5*
Dhaval Dave
Bentley University
Does E-Cigarette Advertising Encourage Adult Smokers to Quit?

APRIL 11
Shoshana Grossbard
San Diego State University
The WIHO Model: Tying Together Applications of Household Economics

APRIL 18
Prashant Bharadwaj
University of California San Diego
Can Digital Loans Deliver? Take Up and Impacts of M-Shwari in Kenya

MAY 2
Melinda Pitts
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
Driving Curfews and Teen Labor Market Outcomes

MAY 9
Pia Orrenius
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
The Effect of Immigration on Job Creation, Business Survival, and Firm Mobility: Evidence from NETS Data

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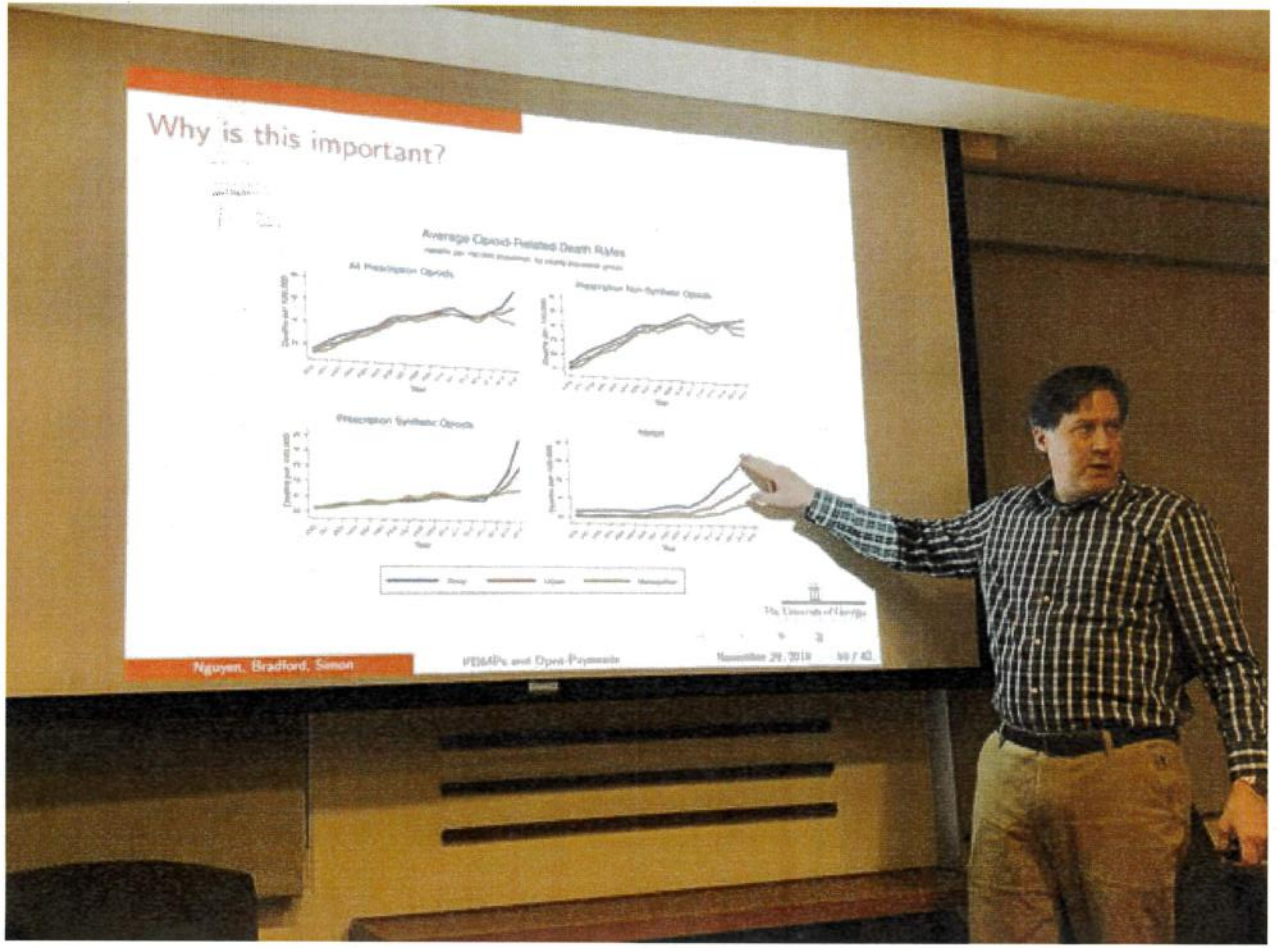
* Indicates seminar will take place at the University of New Hampshire but live streamed to SDSU on Friday at 11:30 AM Pacific Time.

LEARN MORE AT CHEPS.SDSU.EDU

The Earned Income Tax Credit

EXIT

Employment in Select Health Care Occupations, 2016


Why is this important?
Average Opioid-Related Death Rates
All Prescription Opioids
Prescription Non-Synthetic Opioids
Prescription Synthetic Opioids
Heroin
Year
Nguyen, Bradford, Simon
PDMPs and Opioid Payments
November 29, 2019
10 / 40

Heterogeneity: Race & Ethnicity

Immigration Enforcement Policies
Figure: Rollout of Secure Communities by 2009
Notes: Counties that had adopted Secure Communities based on January of each year are shaded.

CHEPS Research Projects
Student Testimonials

Did the War on Terror Cause Opioid Abuse?

By Andrew Dickinson and Gohkan Kumpas

The misuse of and addiction to opioids, including prescription pain relievers, heroin, and synthetic varieties such as fentanyl, is one of the most urgent public health crises of post-9/11 America. While this emergency is increasingly salient among white middle-aged men, military veterans are another subgroup that has been significantly afflicted in this epidemic. Opioid mortality rates are 1.3 to 2.0 times higher (Bohnert et al. 2011; Axelrod 2013) and opioid misuse is seven times more common in veterans compared to non-veterans (Baser et al. 2014). To better understand the mechanisms that have contributed to these figures, this project exploits a natural experiment in the random assignment of deployments of active duty personnel to assess the extent to which combat leads to opioid abuse.

This research finds that combat service overseas significantly increases the risk of prescription pain killer abuse among American servicemembers. Using two samples of post-9/11 deployments from complementary datasets, the military module of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent and Adult Health and the Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Personnel, this project concludes that the physical and non-physical injuries associated with battlefield trauma are critical channels through which American GIs find themselves abusing opioids to reduce pain.

Unlike other research that we have worked on as CHEPS student affiliates, our contribution to this project occurred during the writing process. Specifically in the background sections of this topic. Through constructive feedback from Dr. Sabia, we tested and improved our abilities to write with an academic voice, a skill that is especially necessary to publish in reputable journals. As we continue with less-developed projects, our involvement with this paper will serve as an excellent learning experience, while advancing the literature of this increasingly important economic question.

Does Raising the Tobacco Purchasing Age Decrease Smoking?

By Cal Bryan, Alex Vornsand, and Vincent Ta

Beginning with the Surgeon General's warning on the negative consequences of tobacco in 1964, policy makers across the country have been looking for ways to curtail smoking. On June 9, 2016 California became the second state to raise the minimum legal purchasing age (MLPA) of tobacco to 21 years old, only preceded by Hawaii. The purpose of a change in the minimum age of purchasing tobacco is to decrease the initiation and prevalence of smoking (Appolonio 2015). Because California is one of the first states to introduce this sort of MLPA shift in the US, policy researchers are provided with a case study to see if those adults aged between 18 to 20 do indeed become less likely to take up smoking if there are legal consequences introduced.

Using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) from 2011-2017, a health-related survey conducted by the CDC every year, a research team of CHEPS student affiliates analyzed the impact that raising the MLPA had on the smoking rates in adults aged 18-20. Based on respondents' answers to several survey questions, the CHEPs research team was able to construct whether someone qualifies as a "smoker" using the CDC's definition of one, which is "an adult who has smoked 100 cigarettes in his or her lifetime and who currently smokes cigarettes." From there we utilized a variety of different econometric models to control for the general decline we have seen in smoking rates across the country, including analyzing the smoking rates of border states and other age groups, before and after the policy change. Our initial research has revealed that a raise in the purchasing age of tobacco from 18 to 21 years old in California has not significantly lowered smoking rates in adults that fall below the new MLPA. Going forward into the spring, our research team is hoping to find ways to use the YRBS to measure how this policy change can impact the smoking rates of high school students, as well using the BRFSS's metropolitan level data to capture local policy shocks.

The California Tobacco MLPA project has been a valuable experience for all the researchers involved as it has allowed us to become familiar with the BRFSS, honed their skills in a variety of different econometric models, and provided them some exposure to what a research project would look like at the PhD level. A few of the researchers on this team aspire to eventually pursue their PhD, and they have been gifted with the opportunity to see how this project grew from the ground up. Through leadership provided by Dr. Sabia, they learned the intuition behind what control methods were implemented, and how to interpret some of their findings and advance from there. As they go on and start to develop their own research designs and theories, they will be able to call on the tools and skills they gained from being a part of this experience.

Does Going to War Increase Veterans' Religiosity?

By Travis Freidman

The United States is the most religious developed nation in the world. According to data from the General Social Survey, nearly 90 percent of American adults claim a belief in God, 44 percent attend religious services at least once per month, and 73 percent assert a belief in life after death. Learning to cope with man's mortality is central to nearly all major religious teachings. However, very little is known about the impact of life-and-death trauma on religiosity.

War is a life-and-death struggle that generates substantial trauma to service members and their families. Service people deployed to combat face imminent threat of injury and death, and may witness or participate in causing the deaths of enemy combatants, civilians, and comrades-in-arms.

In our new National Bureau of Economic Research working paper, "Death, Trauma and God: The Effect of Military Deployments on Religiosity," we explore whether an old adage is true: are there really no atheists in foxholes? The effect of life-threatening trauma on religiosity is ex ante uncertain. Fear of death or war-related psychological trauma (including post-traumatic stress disorder) may cause combat veterans to question, or even abandon, religious faith as life-and-death experiences challenge religious doctrines of good and evil. This may cause combat veterans to substitute away from religion and toward secular counseling or even toward risky health behaviors, such as illicit drug use, to numb emotional pain. Alternatively, fear of death and the adverse psychological effects of war could increase religiosity by increasing the demand for social support networks or doctrinal philosophies that promise life after death. In addition, combat could create tighter bonds among service members that generate religious peer effects. Combat deployments may also provide

opportunities for military chaplains stationed in combat zones to proselytize in environments where competition from secular counselors is more limited.

The manner in which the US military assigns service members to combat generates the unique conditions for a "natural experiment" that allows us to estimate the causal impact of war-induced life-and-death trauma on religiosity. This experiment boils down to a US Armed Forces philosophy that runs deep; colloquially, "a soldier is a soldier is a soldier."

Human Resources Command (HRC), which handles assignments of servicemen to their units and assignments of those units to deployment duties, treats branch-specific servicemen of identical military rank and primary military occupation specialty as essentially perfect substitutes for the purposes of these assignments. Senior commanders decide when, where, and for how long to deploy units based on (i) the state of operational environment, which is dictated by world events, and (ii) the readiness and availability of suitable units, determined by equipment availability, timing of training completion, and the occupational composition of unit members (Army Regulation 220-1, 2010). These are largely exogenous factors beyond an individual service member's control. HRC does not consider personal preferences, religious practices, personality, or family background characteristics in assigning service members to units or deploying units overseas. Service members of identical military rank and occupation (within service branch) are essentially "randomly" assigned to their deployment duties, creating ideal conditions for our natural experiment (Lyle 2006; Engel et al. 2010; Cesur et al. 2013; Sabia and Skimmyhorn 2018).

To examine the impact of military deployments on religiosity, we use two data sources: (1) the 2007–8 military module of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent and Adult Health (NLSAAH), and (2) the 2008 Department of Defense Survey of Health and Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Personnel (HRB). These surveys collect a wide set of information on military deployments, war experiences, psychological and physical health, and religiosity. First, using the NLSAAH, we examine a sample of 482 military servicemen ages 24 to 34 who had served or

were currently serving on active duty. Among this group, we find that 76 percent reported deployment assignments to combat zones and 24 percent reported deployment assignments exclusively to non-combat zones. These deployments occurred largely during the post-9/11 wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Among those assigned to combat zones, 49 percent reported engaging the enemy in firefight during war deployments. In addition to these measures of war experiences, we also look at several measures of religiosity among servicemen, including whether and how frequently they attended religious services, the importance of religion to them, and the frequency with which they prayed during the week (outside of religious services).

An important advantage of the NLSAAH data is that it is longitudinal in nature. Thus, we can observe the religiosity of deployed servicemen before they enlisted in the Armed Forces and test whether those deployed to combat were different in their religiosity than those deployed to non-combat operations *prior to their enlistment*. We find no evidence that they differ in pre-enlistment religiosity.

Results from the NLSAAH show that servicemen assigned to combat zones are 8.9 percentage points more likely to attend weekly religious services in the past year than their counterparts deployed to non-combat zones. Those assigned to combat are also 8.9 percentage points more likely to engage in private prayer, and 4.3 percentage points more likely to report religion is important to them. These estimates are consistent with the hypothesis that life-and-death shocks induce increases in both religious service attendance as well as private religious practices. We also explore whether the effects differ by whether the combat serviceman had

separated from the military at the time of the NLSAAH survey. We find that the impact of combat assignment on religious attendance and private prayer is statistically equivalent for those whose active duty service was ongoing at the time of the NLSAAH and those who had separated from the military. This could suggest that the impact of combat on religious practices persists over time.

Next, we turn to the Department of Defense's 2008 HRB survey. These data are designed to be representative of active duty service members in all branches and pay grades of the US Armed Forces. Thus, a key advantage of these data are that they are more representative of the entire US military than the small NLSAAH sample. Our analysis sample consists of 11,598 respondents and includes information on both military deployments and religiosity. This large sample allows us to explore whether the effects of combat on religiosity differ among subgroups of servicemen, including those serving in particular branches and of particular ages. Important disadvantages of these data are that they are not longitudinal in nature and lack detailed occupation information.

In the main, our findings from the HRB survey largely confirm our NLSAAH results. We find that engaging the enemy in firefight is associated with a 1.9 percentage-point increase in the probability of frequent religious attendance, a 1.4 percentage-point increase in the likelihood of prayer at times of stress or depression, and a 1.9 percentage-point increase in the probability that a serviceman reports that religion is important. The magnitudes of these estimates are somewhat smaller than those obtained from the NLSAAH, which may be explained, in part, by differences in measures of combat assignment. It may also reflect that those who are deployed to combat zones, but not actually exposed to combat, experience increases in religiosity due to fear of life-and-death trauma, or engagement with military chaplains. In addition, we find that being physically wounded in war has a particularly large impact on religiosity. This finding suggests that demand for religion rises sharply in response to physical trauma.

For whom are the religious effects of military deployments largest? Our results suggest that the effect of combat on religiosity is generally larger for soldiers, marines, and sailors as compared to airmen. This is consistent with evidence that the psychological costs of combat are largest for those in the Army and Marines as compared to the Air Force. In addition, we find that these religious effects are largest for younger enlisted servicemen (ages 18 to 24). For officers and older servicemen, there is much less evidence of a turn to religion in response to combat deployments.

We posit that there may be many interrelated mechanisms to explain our findings: (1) servicemen seeking out religious organizations and doctrines to cope with fear of death, (2) adverse psychological effects of war, including PTSD, (3) physical wounding in war, (4) religious peer effects forged by bonds created among combat veterans, and (5) the role the US military itself, wittingly or unwittingly, in nudging servicemen toward religiosity via chaplain services in combat zones. When we empirically try to disentangle some of these channels, we find that the roles of psychological trauma and physical wounding in war are particularly important.

We cannot rule out that the role chaplains play may be important as well. As part of a strategy to aid service members at risk of exposure to war-related trauma, the US Department of Defense funds religiously based counseling services for service members via the military chaplaincy. A 2006 Congressional report concluded that there were 2,859 regular duty chaplains and 1,740 reserve chaplains serving as members of the Armed Forces (Jindal 2006). There is a vigorous policy debate about how well the US Armed Forces has achieved a proper balance in making spiritual services available for those who demand them, while not using publicly funded resources to proselytize for a particular religion. Some argue that the presence of chaplains in combat has led to unconstitutional proselytizing and endangered combat veterans' mental health. On the other hand, others argue that chaplains are essential not only to meeting the demand for religion by servicemen, but also for successful completion of military operations. While our findings suggest that combat-induced religiosity is not solely, or even largely, attributable to chaplain-induced demand, the role of chaplains in providing counseling services remains a military policy issue worthy of further study.

Ban the Box Laws, Minimum Wages, and Unintended Consequences of Policy

By Thanh Tam Nguyen

As a CHEPS student affiliate, I've had opportunities to work on a number of empirical papers with Dr. Sabia and other CHEPS affiliates. One of them includes an NBER working paper titled *"Do Ban the Box Laws Increase Crime?"* (coauthored with Joseph J. Sabia, Taylor Mackay, and Dhaval Dave). In this paper, we provide the first empirical evidence on the effects of "ban-the-box" (BTB) laws on crime in the U.S. These laws, adopted by 33 states and the District of Columbia along with over 150 cities and counties, prevent employers from asking questions regarding the prospective employee's criminal history prior to the first interview or a conditional offer of employment. While BTB laws may help improve labor market opportunities of ex-offenders and reduce their economic incentives for crime, they could also induce statistical discrimination against demographic groups with higher perceived risks of criminal histories as a response to the lack of applicants' criminal histories.

We draw data from the 2004-2014 National Incident Based Reporting System and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997) to conduct our empirical analysis. Our results suggest that BTB laws are associated with a 10 percent increase in property crime offenses committed by Hispanic men ages 25-64, a finding consistent with previous evidence of unintended consequences of BTB laws reducing employment among low-skilled Hispanic men. However, we find no evidence of similar crime impacts for working age African American men, a population that also faces job loss following the adoption of BTB laws. We further use data from the American Community Survey to explore potential explanations for this race/ethnicity-specific difference in crime response, including barriers to receive public means-tested assistance among working age Hispanic men (such as language barriers, immigration status, and fears of deportation/ineligibility for citizenship) and outmigration of likely undocumented Hispanic immigrants who are less likely to commit crime than their native counterparts. Together, our paper contributes to the emerging literature on BTB laws by shedding light on another important but understudied impact of the laws.

During Fall 2018, I also worked on a revise-and-resubmit (coauthored with Dr. Sabia) for the *Journal of Public Economics* examining the effects of minimum wages on public program participation. An earlier version of this paper was published as a report by the Employment Policies Institute, titled "*The Effects of Minimum Wage Increases on Means-Tested Government*

Assistance." We draw more than 3 decades (1980-2014) of data from various sources, including the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the National Income and Product Accounts to explore the effects of increases in minimum wages on receipt of and public expenditures on SNAP (previously known as Food stamp), free or reduced school lunch (FRPL), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (replacing Aid to Families with Dependent Children), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, Medicaid as well housing assistance. We find that minimum wage increases are largely ineffective at reducing participation in (and spending on) the above programs. Even among demographic groups who are more likely to benefit from minimum wage hikes, such as low-skilled single mothers and young individuals, our estimates suggest evidence of a redistribution of program participation, whereby some are less likely to get on program due to income gains from minimum wage hikes, while others are less likely to get off of welfare.

We submitted the paper to the *Journal of Public Economics* and received various helpful comments from the editor as well as two anonymous reviewers. During the Fall semester, I worked on addressing these comments. One of the tasks include generating event studies to test if the effects of minimum wages on program participation and expenditures appear causal in nature. Following Fuest et al. (AER 2018), we employ a multiple-event event study model that allow us to (i) examine whether our findings are driven by the pre-minimum wage hike trends in program enrollment and expenditures and (ii) explore the heterogenous effects of minimum wage hikes by their magnitudes. I also followed the referees' suggestions and explore the effects of minimum wages on demographic groups that are less likely to be minimum wage workers yet likely to be qualified for public assistance, such as mothers with a college degree. This exercise can serve as a falsification test for our empirical analysis, for if we find minimum wage hikes are effective at affecting program participation among this group, our model may be picking up spurious correlation between minimum wage changes and program receipt. In addition, I'm collecting data between 2015 and 2018 to update our estimates with the latest years of available data. Taken together, the findings of this project have the potentials to meaningfully impact policy discourse regarding minimum wage increases.

Besides poverty alleviating effects, proponents of a higher minimum wage have argued that raising the minimum wage could reduce workers' reliance on social safety net programs and thus decrease taxpayers' spending on such programs. Nonetheless, our results provide no evidence to support such claim. The findings point towards alternative methods to improve the wellbeing of the working poor.

In the Spring semester, my goals include finishing the revision of the paper on minimum wage and public program participation and have it sent back to the Journal of Public Economics. I strongly believe the revision with rewrites of the background section, more recent years of data, new estimates suggested by the editor and referees will improve the readability and persuasiveness of our analysis. In addition, I will be working a proposal for my PhD dissertation. This proposal will outline the topics for my dissertation chapters, my contributions to the literature, the potential datasets as well as empirical models I plan to employ. It will be important for not only for my timely graduation but also my future career in academia and my reputation as an independent researcher.

I am grateful for opportunities and experience CHEPS has provided. My previous research projects have helped me gain experience with working with big datasets, learn various empirical methodologies and techniques to carry them out in statistical software such as Stata. I have also been benefited from travelling to conferences and attending weekly seminars by getting exposed to up to date topics and empirical models, networking with leading economists in health and labor economics as well as practicing presenting my own work. I feel confident and well prepared for my dissertation and my academic career.

The Impact of Employer Verification Systems on Labor Market Outcomes and Criminal Activity

By Andrew Dickinson

While Congress has failed to pass comprehensive immigration reform for more than 20 years, several states have started to take it upon themselves to adopt the E-Verify system as means to curtail the hiring of unauthorized immigrants. These state policies require employers within a selected jurisdiction to digitally verify the status of newly hired employees by comparing documentation to federal records; providing the government with a mechanism to deter illegal immigration. While current immigration debate is focused around our southern border, future comprehensive reform will likely rely on employment deterrents to fix the problem (Bohn, Lofstrom, and Raphael 2013). While proponents for stricter immigration policies argue that enforcement is a necessity to reduce crime that is following immigrants across the border, little is known to us about how this type of employment enforcement may spillover into crime.

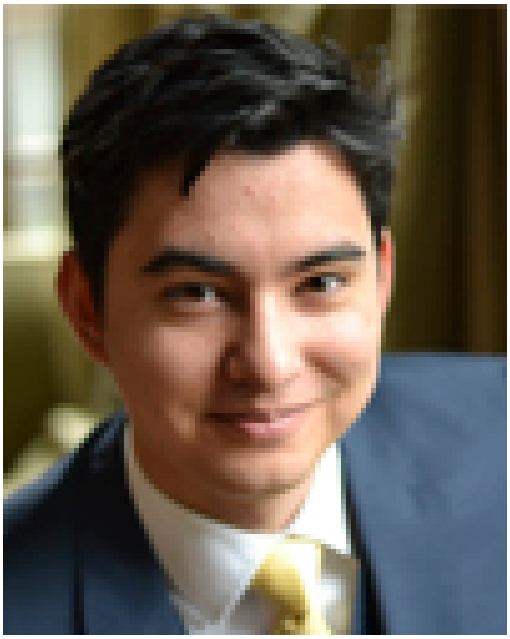
To better inform this critical debate, this project aims to provide evidence about how future expansion of the E-Verify system may impact crime among Hispanic men by looking at crime rates across states that require the use of E-Verify and those that do not. Using two crime datasets provided by the FBI, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) over the time period 2004-2015, we have observed that the implementation of E-Verify mandates has led to significant decreases in property crime among Hispanic men. This evidence could be explained in two ways. Reduced crime rates may be attributed to compositional changes in state populations due to outmigration of immigrants, specifically among young men who are more prone to commit crimes and leave states in search of work. Alternatively, E-Verify may make it easier for native-born Hispanic men to find jobs due to employers substituting away from immigrants, reducing crime among this subgroup. Future work on this project will include looking for evidence that supports either or both of those stories.

Starting this project during the Fall semester has been an excellent experience as I start my career in academic research. From the collection of the data to analysis and writing the first drafts, the exposure to each step of this project has been eye-opening to the process of creating policy-relevant research. While my education at SDSU comes to an end in May, I plan to carry the experiences of this project with me as I hopefully continue my graduate education in a Ph.D. program next Fall.

Do Gun Buyback Programs Backfire?

By Toshio Ferrazares

With the goal of reducing gun violence, many cities across the country have implemented gun buyback programs. These programs, which purchase privately owned firearms for disposal, aim to reduce the supply or firearms in a given city. Whether these gun buyback programs are an effective use of public funds or successful at reducing gun crime is often a topic of debate, and this work is the first to estimate that relationship. We find that gun buyback programs are ineffective at reducing gun crime and, in fact, may increase gun crime in the short run.



The gun buyback program analysis has been a highly engaging policy-based research project and an excellent learning process for CHEPS student affiliates. The measurement of crime was derived from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), a dataset comprised of millions of individual crime reports that had to be carefully examined. Under the guidance of Dr. Sabia, CHEPS student affiliates took part in exploring the relationship between buyback programs and crime. Learning the process of research from start to finish is a lesson that is necessary to those who want to pursue a PhD. This exposure will give CHEPS student affiliates a step up when they begin their doctoral programs in the coming years. This project is in its final stages and is expected to be submitted to an academic journal in Spring. A highlight for our center is that this project features a CHEPS student affiliate as a coauthor.

Did the Affordable Care Act Have Unintended Consequences on Youth Crime?

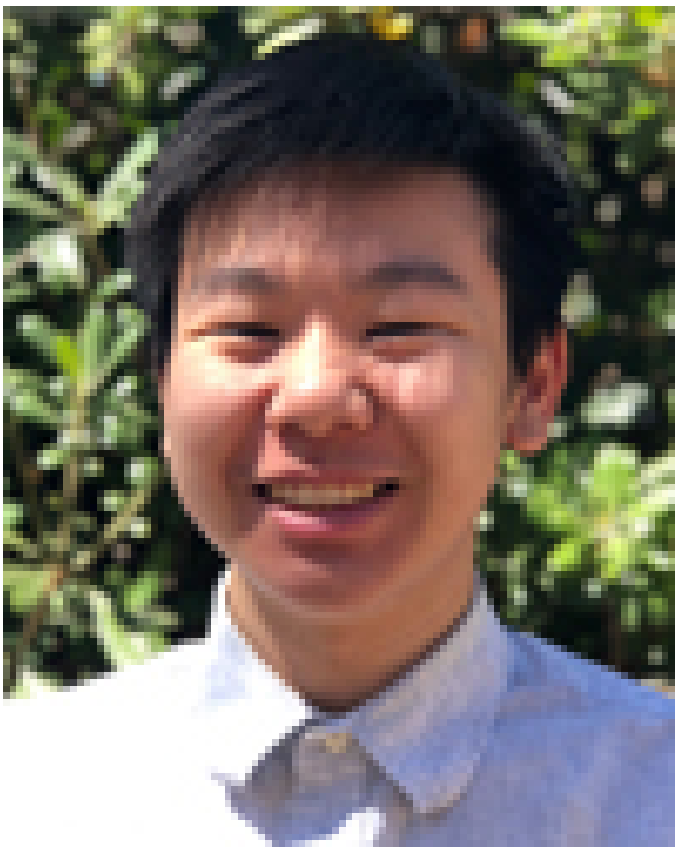
By Zach Fone

CHEPS graduate student affiliate Zach Fone has been working on a project (headed by Dr. Joseph J. Sabia, Dr. Brandy Lipton, and Dr. Andrew Friedson) that looks to answer the question of whether the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) dependent coverage provision has spillover effects on crime. With the ACA's implementation in 2010, the dependent coverage provision became a large focus of the program, which allows for parents to carry their children on their private health insurance until the dependent reaches 27 years of age. Prior research on the dependent coverage provision has shown that the policy leads to increases in the earnings and educational attainment of young adults, as such, one may posit that this policy may have a spillover effect to reducing crime.

To answer this question, Zach has been collecting and analyzing data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), two datasets that are commonly utilized in the economics of crime literature. As an aspiring applied microeconomist, working with two comprehensive datasets has been a valuable experience for Zach. Preliminary analyses find that the dependent coverage provision may have the added benefit of reducing crime, adding to the literature of the positive spillovers of the policy (such as increased earnings and educational attainment), aside from its primary policy objective of increasing insured rates among young adults.

Same-Sex Marriage Laws and Adolescent Mental Health

By Kevin Hsu



The legalization of same-sex marriage marks a dramatic change in recent American history and U.S. researchers have begun studying the effects of these changes on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transsexual (LGBT) Americans and their families. In this project, we reexamine a paper by Raifman et al. published in JAMA that looks at the effects of same-sex marriage laws and their effects on adolescent suicide attempts within the United States. They find results that indicate same-sex marriage laws lead to a reduction in the number of suicide attempts in teens, driven mainly by that of adolescents that identify at lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans (LGBT). However, we believe this study deserves a second look as we notice errors in their analysis in addition to a lack of exploration into other mental health outcomes.

Using the Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS) for 48 states over the years 1999-2017, we replicate the study conducted by Raifman et al. (2017). We conduct additional econometric analyses looking at other mental health outcomes in depressive episodes, suicide ideation, and suicide planning. Our results differ from that of Raifman et al. in that after correcting for their errors, we discover no effect of same-sex marriage laws on adolescent suicides in addition to other mental health outcomes. The implications may be that while studies find positive effects for adults that identify as LGBT, adolescents may not be at the age where they can take advantage of marriage nor the social acceptance that the legalization of same-sex marriages can bring.

With the completion of the empirical part of this project in 2018, the initial plans for 2019 are to present the results at the Eastern Economic Conference in New York City in March. Kevin credits this project for giving him the opportunity to explore large datasets and put to practical use his coding skills. The practical application in coding and experience from working with big data will prove useful in his aspirations to work in the technological field or for the government conducting data analysis.

The Marriage Market and Women's Economic Freedom

By Alex Vornsand

An interesting research topic CHEPS was presented with this fall was evaluating the relationship between women's prospects for marriage and their relationship to their household. Specifically, this paper extends upon published work that seeks to determine if the availability of marriageable males plays a role in determining if unmarried women serve as the heads of household. The original authors conclude that the supply of marriageable males does influence the likelihood of female family headship---a factor strongly linked to endemic poverty. After replicating the results found by these authors, our paper will extend this analysis to other economic variables of interest, including labor and wage outcomes. Does a relatively slack market for marriageable males push mothers into a labor market that they otherwise may not be in?

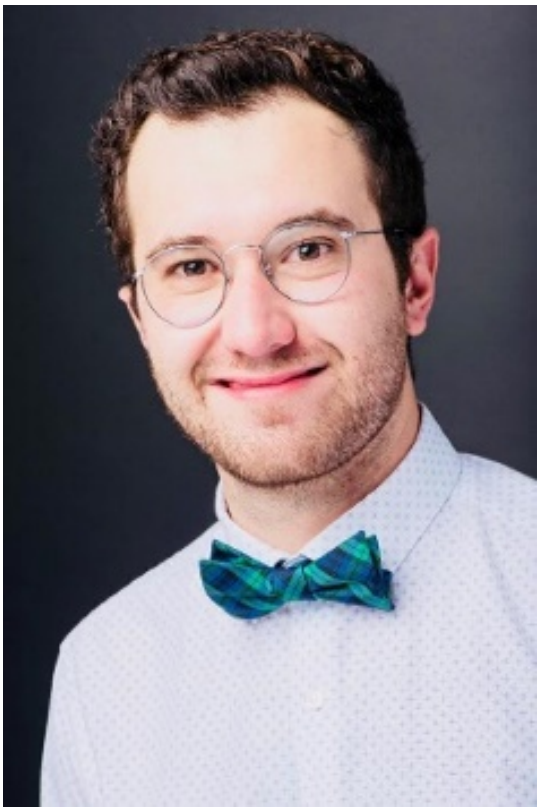
To address this question, we have been using data from the Census and from the American Communities Survey. The process of preparing the dataset for analysis is nontrivial and requires exhaustive testing of the data for quality and reliability. After rigorous checks on the data, and any necessary `cleaning' to correct issues, the data was then refined to our sample of interest. In this case, our sample was restricted to Black and White females aged 18 or older. With the sample prepared for analysis, we begin to specify and estimate our models, identifying and quantifying the relationships of interest.

This project has introduced me to the work actually done by empirical economists. As an aspiring academic researcher, I had hoped to get exposure to the research process, but had little understanding of what that entailed. Through my time spent on this project, I have gained an appreciation for the work involved in producing academic research, and a deep respect for those who do it well. Through this project in particular, I have come to understand and appreciate the struggle involved; it is very rare that a project comes together without repeated trial and error, and this project was no exception. Overall, this challenge has been valuable in demonstrating just how important it is to push through the obstacles that threaten the research, and how perseverance is a key quality to any great researcher.

More Sports, Less Crime? Evidence on Human Capital Effects of Athletic Participation

By Gokhan Kumpas

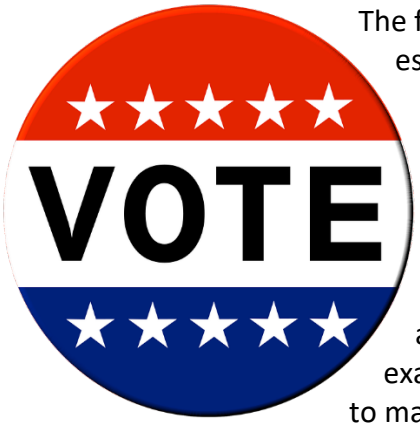
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime promotes youth sports programs as a critical tool in crime prevention and social progress (U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018). However, next-to-nothing is known about the impact that sports involvement can have on crime. In this project, we are examining the effect of female high school athletic participation on adult crime. Specifically, we analyze the enactment of Title IX -- which led to more than a 5-fold increase in female sports participation -- and its effect on female criminal activity. We find that a 10-percentage point increase in female sports participation caused by Title IX led to 7 to 9 percent decline in crime among the affected cohorts of 25-to-39-year-old females. Interestingly, these effects can be explained, in part, by increases in females' educational attainment and labor force participation due to Title IX. Our results suggest that Title IX induced sports participation generated annual social benefits from crime reduction of approximately $945 million.



High quality empirical research isn't easy, as it takes a lot of time, effort, and learning. Working on this project from the beginning gave me a chance to experience and train in every step of the research process. Mastering different econometric models, learning how to use specific data sets, and incorporating theory and empirical results are all vital skills that I added to my academic tool kit. However, becoming a good writer is as important as knowing the theory and econometrics. I still have a long way to go, but learning how to write effectively and receiving feedback from Dr. Sabia is invaluable training as a Ph.D. candidate.

Do School Shootings Impact on Voting?

By Andrew Dickinson and Erich Kevari



The fervor surrounding the gun control policy debate continues to escalate as new headlines of school shootings frequent national news. In 2018, there were 23 school shooting incidents that resulted in deaths or injuries (Education Week, 2018). Considering a typical school year consists of 180 school days, on average a new school shooting has occurred once every eight school days. While these shootings have clearly mounted political pressure on both local and national lawmakers, little is understood about how school shootings affect outcomes on election day. In this project, the research team examines the voting outcomes of school shootings that occurred prior to major elections to better understand the political consequences of these tragedies in outcomes such as voter turnout, party voting, and the reelection of incumbent candidates.

The researchers on this assignment are analyzing data from two different datasets; a constructed dataset that includes the universe of every school shooting in the U.S. over the past 30 years and a county-level dataset of voting results from every major presidential and midterm election since 1992. Together, these datasets are used to observe the effect of school shootings prior to an election by comparing voting results from counties that experienced a school shooting with counties that did not in a regression analysis. Preliminary results for presidential elections suggest statistically significant increases in voter turnout in counties where a shooting occurred. Moving forward in the Spring, the goal is start analyzing how a school shooting can affect more specific outcomes at the congressional levels.

This project has allowed a team of CHEPS student affiliates to truly develop their skills as researchers, specifically as they scour the internet to find the results of every general and primary election at the county level since 1992. Creating a unique dataset for the purpose of analyzing the impact of school shootings is a valuable lesson in data construction, and will provide us with a chance to explore other interesting voting impact related questions in the future. With so many different people lending a hand in this project, we have also been granted a hands-on experience in teamwork in a research-related setting. On top of all of that, this is an impactful assignment as it gives the research team an opportunity to work on a truly exciting and hot-button topic, with potential to produce meaningful results.

CHEPS Seminar Series

By Zach Fone and Toshio Ferrazares

During Fall of 2018 CHEPS held 14 seminars by fantastic scholars in the fields of health economics, public economics, and labor economics. Health topics discussed included opioid abuse, recreational marijuana legalization, sex education, influenza vaccines, and veterans health. We hosted economists from The Ohio State University, University of Virginia, Cal Poly-SLO, University of Connecticut, University of Colorado-Denver, Emory University, Arizona State University, the University of New Mexico, the University of California-Irvine, and the University of Southern California all present some of their cutting-edge research to an audience of economics graduate students, undergraduate students, and faculty from multiple departments.

These seminars have been an invaluable addition to the education and immersion of CHEPS affiliates and all graduate students in the economics department to policy-relevant research. Exposure to economics in action from scholars in such a diverse set of fields helps young scholars to synthesize and develop new ideas. In addition to the seminars themselves, CHEPS student affiliates hold meetings with each seminar speaker where they discuss career guidance and methods of research. For CHEPS affiliates looking for careers in academia and public policy, the seminar series has been extremely valuable.

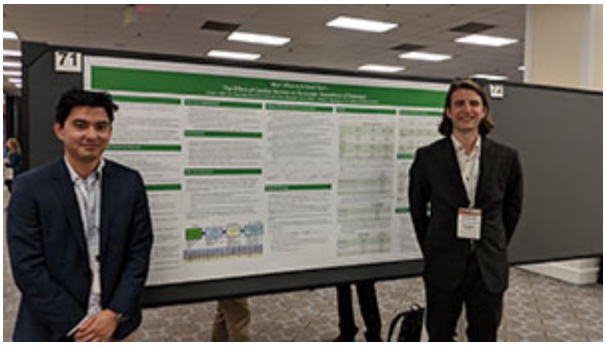
We look forward to the continuation of the CHEPS seminar series in the Spring of 2019, when we will host 13 more economists. Again, these speakers include experts in topics in health economics, the economics of risky behaviors, immigration, and education. They will visit CHEPS from institutions such as Texas A&M University, Brigham Young University, University of California-San Diego, Simon Fraser University, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Dallas, the University of Minnesota, the University of Colorado Boulder, and the RAND Corporation. This will provide a wonderful opportunity for students to network with leading scholars in their fields.

Link to Spring 2019 Seminar Series: https://cheps.sdsu.edu/seminar.html

Event Archive

CHEPS Affiliates Attend Fall Research Conferences in DC

Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management (APPAM) Conference



As November loom, most students are counting down the days to the Thanksgiving break where they will be able to spend time with family and friends. CHEPS students, on the other hand, have been feverishly preparing for the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) annual conference in Washington D.C. from November 8th through the 10th. APPAM is a premier forum for interdisciplinary research on a variety of emerging policy and management research spheres. Comprised of over 300 panel sessions of cutting-edge policy research, 8 super sessions focused on several distinct policy areas, 2 large poster conventions, and several additional events geared toward networking, APPAM 2018 provided excellent exposure to forefront academic scholarship.

Masters Candidates Andrew Dickinson and Toshio Ferrazares, as well as Ph.D. candidate Travis Freidman, all attended the APPAM conference to present posters of their academic work. Travis Freidman presented his joint work with Dr. Sabia and Dr. Resul Cesur entitled *Death, Trauma, and God: The Effects of Military Deployments on Religiosity* (a recent NBER working paper), while Andrew and Toshio presented *War! What is it Good For? The Effects of Combat Service on Economic Transitions of Veterans* a working paper by Dr. Sabia and Dr. William Skimmyhorn. Both Andrew and Toshio provided research assistance at various steps of this project.

Beyond the importance of increasing student's presentation skills and ability to synthesize research at a broader level, conferences like the APPAM give students the opportunity to be inspired by and learn from other prominent scholars working in their field. As Travis Freidman puts it, "the value of conferences for us young professionals is not just in presenting our work. The value of participating in conferences comes from the networking opportunities, from talking with other scholars and institute fellows such as Bob Lerman [of the Urban Institute] when we present our work." He goes on to say "for me, the one of most important sessions was on the public health spillover effects of Same-Sex marriage legalization. It was incredibly fascinating how the authors were able to use unique methods to identify same-sex couples when most data sets didn't include a question on this until after the 2015 US Supreme Court case. I'd be interested to apply similar unique

identification methods to other underrepresented populations to understand similar public policy questions."

Andrew Dickinson, a prospective 2018 Ph.D. applicant, commented, "APPAM 2018 provided me with an excellent introduction into the universe of interdisciplinary policy research. Observing dozens of talks from professional scholars is exceptionally memorable. In particular, encountering familiar names from some of my favorite papers was exhilarating and something I will remember for the rest of my career." Toshio Ferrazares stated, "The opportunity to attend APPAM and explore the wide variety of ongoing research has helped me explore my interests and to converse with likeminded people." Toshio who is intending to pursue a PhD in this upcoming year continued, "being able to be so immersed in research topics related to my interests has enhanced my understanding and inspired me to continue a career in research. The economics of education, the field I am most interested in, was on full display at APPAM, and I was able to see cutting edge research on the topic of education policy."

As always, all CHEPS students would like to thank Dr. Sabia and all other individuals who support CHEPS, because without their funding and guidance, scholarship like this wouldn't be possible.

Southern Economic Association (SEA) Conference

From November 18-20, 2018, Doctor Joseph J. Sabia along with four CHEPS student affiliates (Cal Bryan, Zach Fone, Gokhan Kumpas, and Tam Nguyen) attended the 2018 Southern Economic Association (SEA) meetings in Washington, DC. The SEA is one of the oldest economic associations in the country, which attracts both domestic and international scholars. This year, the conference consisted of more than 460 sessions ranging from Macroeconomics, Finance and Trade, History of Economic Thought and Methodology, to microeconomic topics such as Health, Labor, Crime, and Drug Use. CHEPS students had opportunities to learn and share their working projects with other professionals in the field for important feedback.

Dr. Sabia presented two of his working papers. One of them, coauthored with Dr. William Skimmyhorn at USMA-West Point, examines the effect of combat assignments on take-up of post-separation transitional benefits and longer-run economic self-sufficiency among veterans who served during the Global War on Terror. Exploiting natural experiments in U.S. Army conditional deployment assignments of soldiers with identical rank and occupation, they find that longer combat deployment assignments and injury exposure are associated with increases in benefit receipt yet diminished human capital acquisition. These findings shed light on the full social costs of traumatic war experiences and optimal design of the Transition Assistance Programs.

He also presented new work, coauthored with Dr. Mark Anderson of Montana State University, showing the first empirical evidence on the effect of Child Access Prevention (CAP) laws on juvenile homicides. Using data from the Uniform Crime Reports, the findings suggest that the most stringent CAP laws lead to a 20 percent reduction in juvenile homicides.

Gokhan Kumpas, a University of New Hampshire (UNH) Doctoral candidate in Economics, presented his current work on sports participation and crime. Gokhan said of the conference, "It was an incredible opportunity to share my joint work with Dr. Joseph Sabia examining the effect of female sports participation on crime. In this research, we find that a ten-percentage point increase in Title IX induced female sports participation decreased female arrests by 7 percent among 25-39-year-olds. We received valuable feedback from leading economists including Dr. Angela Dills, Dr. Corey De Angelis, Dr. Sebastian Tello-Trillo and Dr. Karen Conway. In addition, I attended several different sessions on crime, risky behaviors and health. These conferences are great places to get comments, network, and keep up with the latest trends in the field. I really appreciate the generous financial support from CHEPS and UNH Graduate School."

Zach Fone, another UNH Doctoral candidate, presented his current research, titled "Do Minimum Wage Increases Reduce Crime?", joint with Drs. Joe Sabia and Resul Cesur. They find that minimum wage hikes lead to increases in property crime among 16-to-24-year-olds. Zach commented that "The 2018 SEA conference was a great opportunity for CHEPS students to present their current research, network with leading economists, and learn the latest research methods from attending sessions." He was grateful for the comments on his research from discussant Dr. Tuan Nguyen (Central College), as well as from audience participants.

Cal Bryan (an MA Candidate in Economics at San Diego State University) commented, "One of the more engaging parts about attending the SEAs was getting to see what kinds of questions and suggestions people were asking of the different presenters. Hearing those suggestions and questions sparked ideas for how I should be conducting my own research, and what kind of trends are developing in the field of economics. In between sessions I had opportunities to talk with professors and PhD candidates at other universities, and I gained insights into some of the strengths and benefits to their programs. Though I attended the SEAs as a bystander and not a presenter, it was an profoundly valuable experience."

Tam Nguyen (a UNH Ph.D. student in Economics) expressed great appreciation for the financial support from CHEPS that gave her the opportunity to attend the SEAs this year. She was able to

attend many sessions in Health Economics, including those covering topics in Medicaid expansions, health insurance, long-term care, disability benefits, and disparities in health outcomes. “This is extremely helpful for me to learn about these working projects as I’m studying for Qualifying Exam in my field of Health Economics,” Tam noted. “I’ve learned about the up-to-date topics that experts in Health Economics are exploring and their empirical strategies to carry out their research questions.” Tam was also able to meet many of the CHEPS seminar speakers in person. “It was a wonderful opportunity to network and get to know more people.”

Student Research Affiliates

MA Students

Cal Bryan
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Cal graduated in 2013 with a B.S. degree in Bioenvironmental Sciences at Texas A&M University, and minored in Economics. After graduation, he worked for a few years as a recreation technician and type 2 wildland firefighter for the U.S. Forest Service in Colorado. He is currently a candidate for a MA in Economics from SDSU. His interests include environmental policy, welfare economics, and the economics of outdoor recreation. After he finishes his degree he would like to pursue a PhD or work in a government agency.

Andrew Dickinson
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

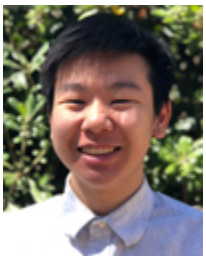
Andrew Dickinson is a candidate for a MA in Economics at San Diego State University. He is interested in researching a wide range of applied microeconomics including health and public economics. Upon completion of his degree he plans to continue his education and research in a Ph.D. program to one day become a university professor.

Toshio Ferrazares
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Toshio Ferrazares received his B.A. in Economics from San Diego State University (SDSU). He is currently a candidate for a MA degree in Economics at SDSU. He is interested in researching macroeconomics, labor, and public finance. After obtaining his MA degree he hopes to continue to a Ph.D. program and pursue a career in teaching at a university level.

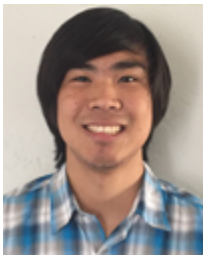
Pamela Garcia
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Pamela Garcia received her B.A in Economics from San Diego State University. She is a candidate for a MA in Economics at SDSU. Her interests include health economics, labor economics, natural resources economics, and public policy. After completing the MA program she plans to gain work experience in the field.



Kevin Hsu
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Kevin Hsu graduated from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) in 2017 with a B.A. in Economics. He is currently a candidate for a MA degree in Economics at San Diego State University(SDSU). His research interests include public policy, economic development, and the economics of education. After completion of the MA program, he plans to enter the public sector or pursue a career in data analytics.



Kyutaro Matsuzawa
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Kyutaro, also known as Kyu, received his BA in economics and BS in statistics from SDSU. He is currently a second year master's student at SDSU. He is interested in research about incentives, public policy, and risky, illegal behavior. Upon completing his master's, he plans to pursue a PhD to become an economist.

Nicholas (Nick) Ozanich
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Nick Ozanich grew up in Boulder, CO. In 2013 he graduated from Macalester College in St. Paul, MN with a BA in Economics and a minor in Geology. While at SDSU he is pursuing a MA in Economics and conducting research with CHEPS. His research interests include data and business analytics, user-generated data, and business optimization. After completing this degree he plans to enter the app industry.

Alex Vornsand
MA Candidate, Economics, San Diego State University

Alex Vornsand is a MA candidate in economics at SDSU. A returning San Diego native, Alex earned his bachelor's at UC Davis where he majored in Economics and Political Science. He plans to continue on to a PhD in economics in hopes of ultimately finding an career in academia.

Undergraduate Students

Alicia Marquez
BS Candidate, Environmental Science and Minor, Economics, San Diego State University

Alicia Marquez is in the final year of her undergraduate degree at San Diego State University, studying Environmental Science and Economics. Following graduation, she plans to pursue an M.A, and eventually a Ph.D., in Economics.

Her specific interests include natural resource economics, health economics, and public policy.

Post-Master Students

Niranjana Prasad
MA, Economics, San Diego State University

Niranjana Prasad received her MA in Economics from SDSU in 2018. She has previously worked with the World Bank, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) and the Belgian diplomatic mission in India. During her stint with the World Bank she worked on the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) and with IRMA, on survey design and quantitative research for academic papers. She has also completed a Masters in Economics and International Financial Economics from the University of Warwick. Her areas of interest are Applied Econometrics, Health Economics, and Public Policy.

Doctoral Students

Brittany Bass
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of California, Irvine

Brittany Bass is an Economics PhD candidate at the University of California, Irvine. She earned her BS in Business Administration with a concentration in Economics and Finance from the University of North Carolina, Wilmington in 2012, and her MA in Economics from San Diego State University in 2014. Her research focuses on estimating the effect of state mandated school-based sex education on teenage sexual behaviors and health, and the effect of a paid parental leave scheme in Australia on the mothers' labor market outcomes. Brittany's co-authored work regarding anti-bullying laws, and tourism has appeared in the Journal of Population Economics and Ocean and Coastal Management, respectively. Brittany has been awarded grants for her research from the Economic and Self-Sufficiency Policy Research Institute, and UC Irvine. She has presented her work at The Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management student conference, and the UC Irvine Public and Labor seminar series. Brittany is expected to graduate from UC Irvine in June 2019.

Alona Bilokha
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Business, Fordham University

Alona Bilokha received her MA in Economics from San Diego State University in 2018. She earned Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and graduated with Honors in Advanced Business Analysis from Zicklin School of Business at Baruch College (CUNY). She has work experience in Strategy and Policy (NYC Department of Education), Financial Strategy (Kenneth Cole), Investment Banking (UBS), and Credit Risk (Société Générale). Her research interests include public economics in the areas

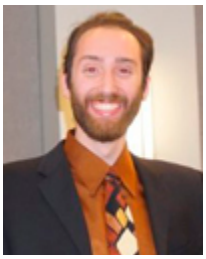
of health, education, and labor, among others. Additional interests include data science, predictive modeling, and machine learning. She is currently pursuing a PhD in Business at Fordham University.

Brandyn F. Churchill
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics, Vanderbilt University

Brandyn F. Churchill is currently in his second year as a graduate student at Vanderbilt University. He previously earned his MA from San Diego State University and BA from Washington and Lee University, both in economics. His research focuses on how immigration enforcement policies affect individual behavior. Recently, he has been examining the labor market and poverty implications of minimum wage increases for low-skilled immigrants, as well as the linkage between employment verification mandates and crime.

Zach Fone
MA, Economics, University of New Hampshire
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of New Hampshire

Zach Fone is an Economics PhD student at the University of New Hampshire, where he also received his BS and MA in Economics. His current research examines the effect of minimum wage increases on crime. For his MA thesis, Zach wrote a paper titled *"Efficiency in the MLB Free Agent Market"*, which analyzed the Major League Baseball labor market. His paper won the award for Outstanding Master's Paper.



Travis Freidman
MA, Economics, University of New Hampshire
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of New Hampshire

Travis Freidman is PhD candidate in Economics at the Paul College of Business and Economics, University of New Hampshire; specializing in applied macroeconomics. His research focuses on the effects of trade policy both historical and current. He has written about Vilfredo Pareto's sociology and war's effects on religiosity. Travis has presented at INET's YSI Plenary in 2016 .

Gokhan Kumpas
MA, Economics, University of New Hampshire
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of New Hampshire

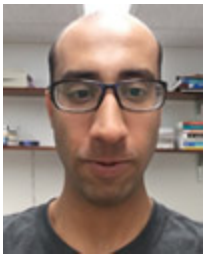
Gokhan Kumpas is a Research Assistant at University of New Hampshire. He received his B.A. in Economics at Izmir University of Economics and his MA in Economics at University of New Hampshire. He continues his PhD studies in Economics at University of New Hampshire. His research examines education, athletics and economics of crime.

Taylor Mackay
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics,University of California, Irvine

Taylor Mackay is currently a second-year graduate student at UC Irvine. He earned an MA in economics from San Diego State University and a BA in philosophy with a concentration in law from George Mason University. His research focuses on the economic impact of policy interventions in the labor market, with a focus on crime and poverty. Currently, he is studying the labor market and crime-related impacts of policies affecting the disclosure of criminal records during the job application and hiring process. He has previously conducted research on the poverty-related effects of changes to the tipped minimum wage.

Thanh Tam Nguyen
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of New Hampshire

Thanh Tam Nguyen is a Ph.D. student in Economics at the University of New Hampshire. She received her BA and MA in Economics at San Diego State University and is trained as an applied microeconomist. Her research examines the effects of public policies (including minimum wages, medical marijuana laws, and physical education laws), the effect of the business cycle on religiosity, and the relationship between sexual identity and labor market outcomes among Australian sexual minorities. Tam has presented her work at the Western Economic Association, Eastern Economic Association, American Society of Heath Economics, and Population Association of America annual conferences. In May 2015, she won an award for "Best Poster" at the Population Association of America meetings.



Usamah Wasif
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of New Mexico

Usamah Wasif is currently a PhD student at the University of New Mexico. He received his BA in Economics and Accountancy at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland and an MA in Economics from San Diego State University. During his time in SDSU, he carried out research on risky behaviors, Medical Marijuana Laws and labor force participation rates, research that influenced his PhD research focus. He is in training to become an applied micro-economist with a primary interest is in Public/Labor and Health Economics.

Timothy Young
MA, Economics, San Diego State University
PhD Candidate, Economics, University of California, Irvine

Timothy Young is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of California, Irvine. He earned his BA in economics and mathematics from St. Mary's College of Maryland in 2010, and his MA in economics from San Diego State University in 2014. His research focuses on examining the effect of criminal justice policies on labor market outcomes, and the effect of pay transparency on wages and worker effort. Timothy has been awarded grants for his research from the Russell Sage Foundation, Economic and Self-Sufficiency Policy Research Institute, and UC Irvine. He has presented his work at Western Economic Association conferences, The Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management student conference, Economic Science Association conference, and South West Experimental and Behavioral Economics conference. Timothy is expected to graduate in 2019.

CHEPS Research Fellows

Congratulations to the new CHEPS Research Fellows for 2018- 2019. Fellowships were awarded to support tenure-track faculty engaged in outstanding scholarly activity in applied microeconomics and policy.

Ryan Abman

Ryan Abman is an assistant professor in the Department of Economics at San Diego State University. He joined the faculty at SDSU after completing his PhD in Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His research lies in the areas of environmental and natural resource economics as well as political economy. Recent work has aimed to improve our understanding of the relationship between agricultural productivity and deforestation, trade and deforestation, and governance and forest conservation.

Audrey Beck

Audrey Beck is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at San Diego State University. She received her B.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles and her Ph.D. in sociology with specializations in demography and stratification from Duke University. Following graduation, she was a postdoctoral fellow in the Office of Population Research and Center for Research on Child Wellbeing at Princeton University. While there, her primary focus was the impact of union formation and dissolution on child health, parenting, and child school readiness. She first came to San Diego State University as a postdoctoral research associate before joining the Sociology Department as an Assistant Professor in 2015. Her work uses a variety of demographic methods to understand race, ethnic, and nativity disparities in health. Recent work, with colleagues at USC, explores a) the impact of neighborhood economic conditions and crime on birth outcomes and b) the collection of police-involved death data and the contextual and policy correlates of such deaths. Dr. Beck has received a number of grants and fellowships and has published her research in *Demography*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Journal of Gerontology*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *American Journal of Public Health*, *Sociology of Education*, and the *Journal of Marriage and Family*, among others.

Brandy Lipton

Dr. Brandy Lipton is an applied microeconomist specializing in health economics and public policy. Her core interests lie in exploring the connections between health care policies and both health and economic outcomes. The majority of her work leverages state-level variation in Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program policies. For example, recent research has explored the effects of optional benefits in Medicaid on adult health and labor market outcomes. Ongoing work is examining whether adult Medicaid benefits affect outcomes among children of adult enrollees.

After completing her graduate studies in economics at Northwestern University, Dr. Lipton spent several years working for health agencies within the federal government. Her work involved analysis of nationally representative household surveys fielded by these agencies to address a variety of health and public policy topics. This work was published in high quality peer-reviewed economics and policy journals including the *Journal of Health Economics* and *Health Affairs*.

Dr. Lipton joined San Diego State University's Health Management and Policy division within the School of Public Health in August 2017. Since joining SDSU, she has been an active participant in the Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies (CHEPS) seminar series, and also sits on the advisory board for the Center.

Clark Lundberg

Clark Lundberg is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics at San Diego State University. His research agenda is primarily focused on finance, time series econometrics, and international economics. His recent work has incorporated environmental and natural resource economics into this existing agenda, with a focus on the environmental impacts of trade liberalization – especially the role agricultural land conversion plays in trade-related forest loss. He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Washington in 2014.

Joseph J. Sabia
Curriculum Vitae, January 2019

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EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Economics, Cornell University, 2004
M.A., Economics, Cornell University, 2003
M.S., Consumer Economics, Cornell University, 2000
B.S., Policy Analysis, Cornell University, 1997

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

July 2017-present: Director, Center for Health Economics & Policy Studies, *San Diego State University*
August 2016-present: Professor of Economics, *San Diego State University*
August 2017-present: Affiliate Economics Faculty, *University of New Hampshire*
August 2016-August 2017: Forrest D. McKerley Chair of Health Economics, *University of New Hampshire*
August 2011-July 2016: Assistant & Associate Professor of Economics, *San Diego State University*
August 2010–July 2011: Assistant Professor of Economics, *United States Military Academy*
August 2008–July 2010: Assistant Professor of Public Policy, *American University*
August 2005–July 2008: Assistant Professor of Consumer Economics, *University of Georgia*

June 2016-present: Editorial Board, *Contemporary Economic Policy*
October 2016-present: Research Affiliate, *Economic Self-Sufficiency Policy Research Institute*
April 2015–present: Research Fellow, *Institute for the Study of Labor* (IZA)
January 2015: Visiting Scholar, University of Melbourne

ACCEPTED JOURNAL ARTICLES:

Anderson, D. Mark and Joseph J. Sabia. Forthcoming. "Child Access Prevention Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Violence," *Journal of Law and Economics*.

Sabia, Joseph J. Melinda Pitts, and Laura Argys. Forthcoming. "Are Minimum Wages a Silent Killer? New Evidence on Drunk Driving Fatalities" *Review of Economics and Statistics.*

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. Forthcoming. "The Effect of Medical Marijuana Laws on Labor Market Outcomes," *Journal of Law and Economics.*

Rees, Daniel I., Joseph J. Sabia, Laura Argys, Dhaval Dave and Joshua Latshaw. Forthcoming. "With a Little Help From My Friends: The Effects of Naloxone Access Laws and Good Samaritan Laws on Opioid-Related Mortality," *Journal of Law and Economics.*

Choi, Anna, Dhaval Dave, and Joseph J. Sabia. Forthcoming. "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes: The Effect of Medical Marijuana Laws on Tobacco Use." *American Journal of Health Economics.*

Sabia, Joseph J., Richard V. Burkhauser, and Taylor Mackay. Forthcoming. "Minimum Cash Wages, Tipped Workers, and Poverty" *Industrial Relations*.

Sabia, Joseph J., Mark Wooden, and Thanh Tam Nguyen. Forthcoming. "Same-Sex Relationships, Sexual Identity and Health Dynamics," *Economics and Human Biology.*

Hansen, Benjamin, Joseph J. Sabia, and Daniel I. Rees. 2017. "Have Cigarette Taxes Lost Their Bite? New Estimates of the Relationship between Cigarette Taxes and Youth Smoking," *American Journal of Health Economics* 3(1): 60-75.

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Cesur, Resul and Joseph J. Sabia. 2016. "When War Comes Home: The Effect of Combat Service on Domestic Violence." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 98(2): 209-225.

Sabia, Joseph J. and D. Mark Anderson. 2016. "The Effect of Parental Involvement Laws on Teen Birth Control Use," *Journal of Health Economics* 45: 55-62.

Chesney, Alexander, Resul Cesur, and Joseph J. Sabia. 2016. "Combat Exposure, Cigarette Consumption, and Substance Use," *Economic Inquiry* 54(3): 1705-1726.

Sabia, Joseph J., Richard V. Burkhauser, and Benjamin Hansen. 2016. "When Good Measurement Goes Bad: New Evidence that New York State's Minimum Wage Reduced Employment." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 69(2): 312-319.

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Sabia, Joseph J. 2015. "Fluidity in Sexual Identity, Unmeasured Heterogeneity, and the Earnings Effects of Sexual Orientation," *Industrial Relations,* 54(1): 33-58.

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Sabia, Joseph J. 2014. "Minimum Wages: An Antiquated Ineffective Anti-Poverty Tool," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management,* 33(4), 1028-1036.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2014. "Minimum Wages: No Features, All Bugs," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 33(4), 1043-1046.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2014. "Sexual Orientation and Young Adults' Earnings: New Evidence from Add Health," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 54(1), 33-58.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2014. "The Effect of Minimum Wages Over the Business Cycle," *Journal of Labor Research,* 35(3): 227-245.

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Rees, Daniel I. and Sabia, Joseph J. 2013. "Forced Intercourse, Mental Health, and Human Capital," *Southern Economic Journal, 80(2), 324-344.*

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Grinstead, Mary L., Teresa Mauldin, Joseph J. Sabia, Joan Koonce, and Lance Palmer, 2011. "Saving for Success: Financial Education and Savings Goal Achievement in Individual Development Accounts," *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning* 22(2): 28-40.

Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2010. "Body Weight and Smoking Initiation: Evidence from Add Health," *Journal of Health Economics* 29(5:)774-777.

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Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2010. "Exercise and Adolescent Mental Health: New Evidence from Longitudinal Data," *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics* 1(3): 13-25.

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Sabia, Joseph J. 2010. "Wastin' Away in Margaritaville? New Evidence on the Academic Effects of Teenage Binge Drinking," *Contemporary Economic Policy* 28(1): 1-22.

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Sabia, Joseph J. 2009. "School-Year Employment and Academic Performance of Young Adolescents," *Economics of Education Review* 28(2): 268-176.

Rees, Daniel I., Joseph J. Sabia, and Laura Argys. 2009. "A Head above the Rest: Height and Adolescent Psychological Wellbeing, *Economics and Human Biology* 7(2): 217-228.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. 2008. The Effect of Adolescent Virginity Status on Psychological Well- Being," *Journal of Health Economics* 27(5): 1368-1381.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2008. "Blacks and The Family Cap: Abortions, Pregnancies, and Spillovers," *Journal of Population Economics* 21(1): 11-134.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2008. Every Breath You Take: "Postpartum Maternal Smoking and Childhood Asthma," *Southern Economic Journal* 75(1): 128-158.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2008. "Minimum Wages and the Economic Wellbeing of Single Mothers," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 27(4): 848-866.

Horvath-Rose, Ann, H. Elizabeth Peters, and Joseph J. Sabia. 2008. "Capping Kids: The Family Cap and Non- marital Childbearing," *Population Research and Policy Review* 27(2): 119-138.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2008. "There's No Place Like Home: A Hazard Model Analysis of Aging-in-Place Among Older Homeowners in the PSID," *Research on Aging* 30(1): 3-35.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2007. "Reading, Writing, and Sex: The Effect of Losing Virginity on Academic Performance," *Economic Inquiry* 45(4): 647-670.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2008. "Youth Smoking and Addiction: Evaluating the Wisdom and Efficacy of Government Intervention," *Expert Review of Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research* 8(3): 213-217.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2007. "Early Adolescent Sex and Diminished School Attachment: Selection or Spillovers?" *Southern Economic Journal* 74(1): 239-268.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2007. "The Effect of Body Weight on Adolescent Academic Achievement," *Southern Economic Journal* 73(4): 871-900.

Burkhauser, Richard V. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2007. "The Effectiveness of Minimum Wage Increases in Reducing Poverty: Past, Present, and Future," *Contemporary Economic Policy* 25(2): 262-281.

Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2007. "The Relationship Between Abortion and Depression: New Evidence from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study," *Medical Science Monitor* 13(10): 430-436.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2006. "Does Sex Education Affect Adolescent Sexual Behaviors and Health?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 25(4): 783-802.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2006. "Does Early Adolescent Sex Cause Depressive Symptoms?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 25(4): 803-825.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2004. "Alcohol Consumption and Domestic Violence Against New Mothers," *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics* 7(4): 191-205.

JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH REVISE & RESUBMIT:

"Do Minimum Wages Really Reduce Public Assistance Receipt?" (with Thanh Tam Nguyen), *Journal of Public Economics.*

"The Effect of Minimum Wages on Low-Skilled Immigrants" (with Brandyn Churchill) *Industrial Relations.*

ACADEMIC PAPERS IN PROGRESS:

"Child Access Prevention Laws and Juvenile Firearm-Related Homicides" (with Erdal Tekin and D. Mark Anderson)

"Female Sports Participation and Crime: New Evidence from Title IX" (with Gokhan Kumpas)

"Do Minimum Wage Increases Reduce Crime?" (with Resul Cesur and Zach Fone)

"The Effect of War on Religion," (with Resul Cesur and Travis Freidman)

"Did the War on Terror Cause Opioid Abuse?" (with Resul Cesur and David Bradford)

"War? What is it Good For? The Effect of Post-9/11 Combat Service on Economic Transitions of Veterans" (with William Skimmyhorn)

"Ban-the-Box Laws and Crime" (with Dhaval Dave, Taylor Mackay and Thanh Tam Nguyen)

"The Effect of Income on Religion: Evidence from the Social Security Notch" (with Thanh Tam Nguyen)

"Anti-Bullying Laws and Risky Health Behaviors" (with Usamah Wasif and John Westall)

"The Effect of Teen Fatherhood on Educational Attainment: Evidence across Three Cohorts," Cornell University (with Elizabeth Peters, Joe Price, and Reginald Covington).

REFEREED PUBLISHED REPORTS:

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. 2015. "The Effects of Minimum Wages and Means-Tested Government Assistance," Employment Policies Institute.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Robert Nielsen. 2013. "Minimum Wages and Material Hardship," Employment Policies Institute.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. 2008. "Minimum Wages and Poverty: Will the Obama Proposal Help the Working Poor?" Employment Policies Institute.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. 2008. "Good Intentions Are Not Enough: Why Raising New York's Minimum Wage Continues to be a Poor Way to Help the Working Poor," Employment Policies Institute.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2007. "The Impact of Minimum Wage Increases on Single Mothers," Employment Policies Institute.

Sabia, Joseph J. 2006. "The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases on Retail and Small Businesses," Employment Policies Institute.

Logan, Christopher, William Rhodes, and Joseph J. Sabia. 2006. "Food Stamp Program Costs and Error Rates, 1989-2001," Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Burkhauser, Richard V. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2005. "Raising the Minimum Wage: Another Empty Promise for the Working Poor," Employment Policies Institute.

Burkhauser, Richard V. and Joseph J. Sabia. 2004. "Raising New York's Minimum Wage: A Poor Way to Help the Working Poor," Employment Policies Institute.

GRANT AWARDS:

Total Career Awards: $1,456,491

Principal Investigator, Charles Koch Foundation, *Center for Health Economics and Policy Studies* (CHEPS), 2018-2019.

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute*, Minimum Wages and Crime*, (with Resul Cesur, University of Connecticut)

Co-Principal Investigator, Charles Koch Foundation, *Applied Microeconomics Dissertation Fellowships (University of New Hampshire),* 2018-2019

Principal Investigator, Charles Koch Foundation, *Public Policy Interventions and Risky Behaviors,* 2017-2018

Principal Investigator, University of California-Irvine (Economic Self-Sufficiency Policy Research Institute), *When the War is Done: Combat Veterans' Transitions to Economic Self Sufficiency*, 2017-2018

Principal Investigator, Charles Koch Foundation, *Health & Social Welfare Policy Research,* 2016-2017

Principal Investigator, Charles Koch Foundation, *Consortium for Research in Empirical Economics & Policy,* 2014-2016

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute, *Minimum Cash Wages and Poverty*, 2012-2016

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute, *Do Higher Minimum Wages Reduce Government Dependence?* 2014-2016

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute, *Minimum Wages, the Labor Market, and Indexing*, 2012-2014

Principal Investigator, San Diego State University Grants Program. *Combat Exposure and Domestic Violence," 2014-2016*

Co-Investigator, Assistant Secretary of Program Evaluation (ASPE), Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, *The Socioeconomic Consequences of Teen Fatherhood*, with Principal Investigator H. Elizabeth Peters (Cornell University) and Joseph Price (Brigham Young University), 2010-2012

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute, *The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases on Economic Growth*, 2010-2011.

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute. *Do Minimum Wages Reduce Material Hardship? Evidence from the Survey of Income and Program Participation,* with Robert Nielsen (University of Georgia)

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute. *The Distribution of Benefits and Job Losses from Senator Barack Obama's Proposed Federal Minimum Wage Increase from $7.25 to $9.50*, 2008-2009, with Richard V. Burkhauser (Cornell University).

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute. *Who Will Benefit from a New York State Minimum Wage Hike?*, 2007-2008, with Richard V. Burkhauser.

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute. *The Impact of State Minimum Wage Laws on Small and Retail Business Employment,* 2006-2007.

Principal Investigator, Employment Policies Institute. *The Impact of Minimum Wages on Single Mothers*, 2007- 2008.

Principal Investigator, University of Georgia Research Foundation. *Sexual Behavior, Educational Performance, and Abortion Law: Finding Paths of Causality*, 2006.

University of Georgia Presidential Venture Fund. Funding for International Health Economics World Congress Travel, 2007.

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS:

Sabia, Joseph J. and William Skimmyhorn. January 2019. "War! What is it Good For? The Impact of Combat Service on Economic Transitions of Veterans," American Economic Association Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Anderson, Mark, Erdal Tekin and Joseph J. Sabia. November 2018. "Child Access Prevention Laws and Juvenile Firearm-Related Homicides," Southern Economic Association, Washington, DC

Churchill, Brandyn and Joseph J. Sabia. November 2018. "Minimum Wages and Low-Skilled Immigrants' Wages, Employment, and Poverty," Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management, Washington, DC.

Anderson, D. Mark and Joseph J. Sabia. September 2018. "The Effect of Medical Marijuana Laws on Tobacco Cigarette Use," European Association of Law & Economics, Milan, Italy.

Bradford, David, Resul Cesur and Joseph J. Sabia. June-July 2018. "Did the War on Terror Cause Opioid Abuse?." American Society of Health Economists Meeting and European Health Economics Association, Atlanta, GA and Maastricht, Netherlands.

Sabia, Joseph J. and William Skimmyhorn. June 2018. "War! What is it Good For? The Impact of Combat Service on Economic Transitions of Veterans," European Society of Population Economics, Antwerp, Belgium.

Churchill, Brandyn and Joseph J. Sabia. May 2018. "The Impact of Minimum Wages on Low-Skilled Immigrants," Society of Economics of the Household Meetings, Paris, France.

Choi, Anna, Dhaval Dave and Joseph Sabia. March 2018. "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes: Medical Marijuana Laws and Labor Market Outcomes, Eastern Economic Association Meetings, Boston, MA.

Bradford, David, Resul Cesur and Joseph J. Sabia. November 2017. "The Effect of Combat Service on Opioid Use and Abuse." Southern Economic Association Meetings, Tampa, FL.

Sabia, Joseph J., Dhaval Dave, Thanh Tam Nguyen and Taylor Mackay. November 2017. "Do Ban the Box Laws Increase Crime?" Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management and National Tax Association Meetings, Chicago, IL and Philadelphia, PA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. May 2017. "Minimum Wages and Means-Tested Public Assistance Receipt," Society of Labor Economics Meetings, Raleigh, NC.

Anderson, Mark and Joseph J. Sabia. April 2017. "Child Access Prevention Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Shootings," Population Association of America Meetings, Chicago, IL.

Cesur, Resul, Joseph J. Sabia and Travis Freidman. March 2017. "Are There Atheists in Foxholes? The Effect of War on Religion," Eastern Economic Association Meetings, NYC, NY.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Monica Deza. January 2017. "Do Minimum Wages Affect Teen Fertility?" Western Economic Association Pacific Rim Conference, Santiago, Chile.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Taylor Mackay. November 2016. "Do Ban the Box Laws Increase Crime?" Southern Economic Association Meetings, Washington, DC.

Sabia, Joseph J. October 2016. "When the War is Done," Economic Self-Sufficiency Policy Research Institute, University of California-Irvine.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. September 2016. "The Effect of Medical Marijuana Laws on Labor Market Outcomes," European Association of Law & Economics. Bologna, Italy.

Anderson, Mark and Joseph J. Sabia. July 2016. "Child Access Prevention Gun Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Violence." European Society of Health Economics. Hamburg, Germany.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. June 2016. "The Effect of Medical Marijuana Laws on Labor Market Outcomes," European Society of Population Economics, Berlin. Germany.

Sabia, Joseph J., Laura Argys, and Melinda Pitts. June 2016. "Do Minimum Wage Increases Really Increase Drunk Driving Fatalities?" European Society of Population Economics, Berlin, GA and American Society of Health Economics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Brittany Bass. September 2015. "Anti-Bullying Laws, Youth Violence, and School Shootings," European Association of Law & Economics Conference, Vienna, Austria.

Sabia, Joseph J., Usamah Wasif, and John Westall. July 2015. "Anti-Bullying Laws and Substance Use," International Health Economics Association World Congress, Milan, Italy.

Anderson, D. Mark and Sabia, Joseph J. June and July 2015. "Child Access Prevention Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Violence," European Society of Population Economics, Izmir, Turkey and Western Economic Association Meetings, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sabia, Joseph J., Mark Wooden, and Thanh Tam Nguyen. May 2015. "Sexual Identity, Health, and Health Behaviors," Population Association of America Meetings, San Diego, CA

Sabia, Joseph J. and Hazem Almubarak. March 2015. "Contraception Access Laws for Minors and Teen Sexual Behavior," Eastern Economic Association Meetings, NYC, NY.

Sabia, Joseph J., Richard V. Burkhauser, and Thanh Tam Nguyen. January and March 2015. "Minimum Wages and Poverty Reconsidered," American Economic Association Meetings & Eastern Economic Association Meetings, Boston MA and NY, NY.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Brittany Bass. November 2014 and May 2015. "Anti-Bullying Laws and School Violence," Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management and Population Association of America, Albuquerque, New Mexico and San Diego, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Thanh Tam Nguyen. November 2014. "Medical Marijuana Laws and Labor Market Outcomes," Southern Economic Association Meetings, Atlanta GA.

Sabia, Joseph J., Jeffrey Swigert, and Tim Young. June and July 2014. "Medical Marijuana Laws and Body Weight," International Health Economics World Congress and Western Economic Association Meetings, Dublin Ireland and Denver, CO.

Sabia, Joseph J. and D. Mark Anderson. June 2014. "Parental Involvement Laws, Birth Control, and Mental Health." European Society of Population Economics, Braga, Portugal; and American Society of Health Economists, Los Angeles, California.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Burkhauser, Richard V. March and May 2014. "Minimum Wages, Cash Wages, and Poverty," Population Association of America and Eastern Economic Association Meetings," Boston, MA.

Cesur, Resul, Sabia, Joseph J., and Wang, Kurt. November 2013. "Insomnia and Human Capital Acquisition," Southern Economic Association Meetings, Atlanta GA.

Cesur, Resul and Sabia, Joseph J. "Combat Exposure and Domestic Violence," Summer 2013, November 2013. University of Melbourne, University of Otago, and Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management meetings. Melbourne Australia and Dunedin, New Zealand, and Washington DC.

Sabia, Joseph J., Angela Dills, and Jeff DeSimone. January 2013. "Sexual Violence Against Women and Labor Market Outcomes," *American Economic Association*, CSWEP Session, San Diego, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J., Angela Dills, and Jeff DeSimone. November 2012. "Sexual Violence Against Women and Labor Market Outcomes," *Southern Economic Association*, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. July 2012. "Body Weight, Psychological Well-Being, and Educational Attainment." European Health Economics Association Meetings, Zurich, Switzerland.

Sabia, Joseph J. June 2012. "Sexual Orientation and Wages of Young Adults: New Evidence from Add Health," Sexual Orientation and the Labor Market Conference, Paris, France.

Sabia, Joseph J. November 2011. "The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases on State Gross Domestic Product," Southern Economic Association (SEA) Meetings, Washington, DC.

Cesur, Resul, Joseph J. Sabia, and Erdal Tekin. July 2011. "The Psychological Costs of War," Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPM) Meetings, Washington D.C.

Rees, Dabiel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. November 2011. "The Effect of Migraine Headache on Wages," Southern Economic Association (SEA) Meetings, Washington, DC.

Cesur, Resul, Joseph J. Sabia, and Erdal Tekin. July 2011. "The Psychological Costs of War," International Health Economics Association World Congress, Toronto, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. April 2011. "Forced Intercourse, Mental Health, and Educational Attainment," Population Association of America, Washington, D.C.

Hansen, Benjamin, Daniel I. Rees, and Joseph J. Sabia. February/March 2011. "Cigarette Taxes and the Social Market for Cigarettes," San Diego State University, Department of Economics; University of South Carolina, School of Public Health; RPI, Department of Economics.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. November 2010. "The Effect of Stuttering on Educational Attainment," Southern Economic Association Meetings, Atlanta, GA.

Sabia, Joseph J., Benjamin Hansen, and Daniel I. Rees. November 2010. "The Effect of Cigarette Taxes and the Minimum Legal Purchasing Age on Youth Smoking," Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management, Boston MA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. June, 2010. The Effect of Parental Involvement Laws on Youth Suicide, European Society of Population Economics, Essen, Germany.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. June, 2010. The Effect of Parental Involvement Laws on Youth Suicide, American Society of Health Economists, Ithaca, NY.

Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. June 2010. Forced Intercourse, Mental Health, and Human Capital Accumulation, American Society of Health Economists, Ithaca, NY.

Hansen, Benjaim, Daniel I. Rees, and Joseph J. Sabia. June 2010. The Effect of Cigarette Taxes and Minimum Legal Purchasing Age Laws on Youth Smoking Participation, American Society of Health Economists, Ithaca, NY

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (April 2010). "The Effect of Migraine Headache on Educational Attainment," George Washington University Economics Department Seminar.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (April, 2010). "The Effect of Parental Involvement Laws on Youth Suicide," *Population Association of America*, Dallas, TX.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (April, 2010) "The Price of Promiscuity: Does the Number of Sex Partners Affect Educational Attainment?" *Population Association of America*, Dallas, TX.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (November, 2009). "The Effect of Multiple Sex Partners on Educational Attainment," *Southern Economic Association*, San Antonio, TX.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (November, 2009). "The Effect of Migraine Headache on Educational Attainment," *Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management*, Washington, D.C.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (July, 2009). "The Effect of Parental Involvement Laws on Youth Suicide," *International Health Economics 7th World Congress*, Beijing, China.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (July, 2009). "Fat Chance? The Effect of Adolescent Body Weight on Sexual Activity." *Western Economic Association Meetings*, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. (June, 2009). "The Effect of Migraine Headache on Educational Attainment." *Western Economic Association Meetings*, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. (June, 2009) "The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases in New York State: Evidence from a Natural Experiment." *IZA Economics of the Minimum Wage*, Berlin, Germany.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. (May, 2009) "The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases in New York State: Evidence from a Natural Experiment." *Society of Labor Economists*, Boston, MA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. (March, 2009) "The Effect of Minimum Wage Increases in New York State: Evidence from a Natural Experiment." *Population Association of America Meetings*, Detroit, MI.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (March, 2009) "Breastfeeding and Educational Attainment: Evidence from Siblings." *Population Association of America Meetings*, Detroit, MI.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Richard V. Burkhauser. (March, 2009) "Minimum Wages and Poverty: Will a $9.50 Federal Minimum Wage Really Help the Working Poor?" *Population Association of America Meetings*, Detroit, MI.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (March, 2009) "The Price of Promiscuity: Does the Number of Sex Partners Affect Educational Attainment?" *Economics of Risky Behaviors Conference*, Washington, D.C.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees (January, 2009) "Boys Will Be Boys: Gender Differences in the Schooling Effects of Sexual Abstinence," *American Economic Association Meetings*, San Francisco, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees (November, 2008) "Gender Differences in the Schooling Effects of Sexual Abstinence," *Southern Economic Association Meetings*, Washington, D.C.

Rees, Daniel I., Joseph J. Sabia, and Argys, Laura (November, 2008) "A Head Above the Rest: The Effect of Adolescent Height on Psychological Wellbeing," *Southern Economic Association Meetings*, Washington, D.C.

Sabia, Joseph J. (November 2008) "The Effects of Minimum Wage Increases on Retail Employment and Hours," *Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management*, Los Angeles, CA (Poster).

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees. (June 2008) "The Effect of Adolescent Virginity Status on Psychological Wellbeing," *American Society of Health Economists*, Durham, North Carolina.

Rees, Daniel I. and Joseph J. Sabia. (June 2008) "The Effect of Breastfeeding on Educational Attainment: Evidence from Siblings," *Western Economic Association Meetings*, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sabia, Joseph J. (March, 2008) "Minimum Wages and the Economic Wellbeing of Single Mothers," *Population Association of America Meetings*, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees (March, 2008) "The Effect of Adolescent Virginity Status on Psychological Wellbeing," *Midwestern Economic Association Meetings*, Session sponsored by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP), Chicago, IL.

Sabia, Joseph J. (November, 2007) "Minimum Wages and Poverty: Evidence in the Welfare Reform Era," *Southern Economic Association Meetings*, Session sponsored by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP), New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees (July 2007) "The Effect of Sexual Abstinence on Educational Attainment,"
International Health Economics World Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Sabia, Joseph J. (July 2007) "The Impact of Minimum Wage Increases on Single Mothers' Employment, Hours, and Weeks of Work," *Western Economic Association (WEAI) Meetings*, Seattle, WA.

Sabia, Joseph J. (June 2007) "Adolescent Binge Drinking and Academic Achievement: New Evidence from Add Health," *Western Economic Association (WEAI) Meetings*, Seattle, WA.

Sabia, Joseph J. and Daniel I. Rees (2007, March) "Sports Participation and Academic Performance: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health," *Midwest Economic Association* (MEA) Meetings, Minneapolis, MN.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2007, April) "Evidence on Minimum Wages and Single Mothers" and "Reading, Writing and Sex: The Effect of Losing Virginity on Academic Performance," seminar at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, November) "Reading, Writing, and Sex: The Effect of Losing Virginity on Adolescent Academic Performance," *Southern Economic Association (SEA) Meetings*, Charleston, SC.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, November) "The Effect of Minimum Wage Hikes on Employment: New Evidence on Teenage, Retail, and Small Business Employment," *Southern Economic Association (SEA) Meetings*, Charleston, SC.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, November) "Alcohol Consumption and Adolescent Academic Performance," *Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) Meetings*, Madison, WI.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, July) "Postpartum Maternal Smoking and Childhood Asthma," *Western Economic Association (WEAI) Meetings*, San Diego, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, July) "The Minimum Wage and Teenage, Retail, and Small Business Employment,"
Western Economic Association (WEAI) Meetings, San Diego, CA.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, May) "There's No Place Like Home: Aging-in-Place Among Older Homeowners,"
Continuing the Momentum of the White House Conference on Aging, Atlanta, GA..

Sabia, Joseph J. (2006, March) "The Effect of Body Weight on Adolescent Academic Performance," *Policy Leadership for Active Youth* (Georgia State University, Institute of Public Health), Madison, WI.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2005, September) "Blacks and the Family Cap: Pregnancy, Abortion, and Spillovers," University of Georgia, Department of Housing & Consumer Economics Seminar.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2004, February) "Sex Education, Unobserved Heterogeneity, and Informational Paths," Abt Associates Brown Bag Workshop, Bethesda, MD.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2003, October) "Estimating the Impacts of Sex Education in the Presence of Unmeasured Heterogeneity," Cornell University Labor Economics Workshop, Ithaca, NY.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2003, July) "The Family Cap Controversy: Reducing Non-marital Births by Decreasing Pregnancies or Increasing Abortion?" (2003, July) *Western Economic Association (WEAI) Meetings*, Denver, CO.

Sabia, Joseph J. (2002, May) "Welfare Reform and Non-marital Childbearing," (with Ann Horvath-Rose), *Population Association of America*, Atlanta, GA, May 9-11, 2002.

TEACHING:

Graduate Courses:
Public Health Economics (UNH)
Seminar in Applied Economic Research (SDSU)
Seminar in Public Policy/Public Economics (SDSU)
Research Methods I & II (Applied Econometrics) (UGA)
Public Managerial Economics (AU)
Microeconomics for Policy Analysis (AU)
Quantitative Methods (AU)

Undergraduate Courses:
Law and Economics (UNH, SDSU & UGA)
Principles of Microeconomics (SDSU & USMA)
Health Economics (SDSU)

SERVICE:

UNH PhD Fellowship Committee, University of New Hampshire
Graduate Committee, Department of Economics, University of New Hampshire
Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Economics, San Diego State University
Executive Committee, Department of Economics, San Diego State University
Scholarship Committee, Department of Economics, San Diego State University
Graduate Admissions Committee, Department of Economics, San Diego State University
Faculty Hiring Committee, Department of Housing & Consumer Economics, University of Georgia Dean's Advisory Committee, College of Family & Consumer Sciences, University of Georgia
Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, Department of Housing & Consumer Economics, University of Georgia

Aging Policy Workshop, University of Georgia Representative
Faculty Hiring Committee, Department of Public Administration & Policy, American University
USMA Representatives to Army War College, Conference in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, West Point

Professional Service:

Reviewer for selected peer-reviewed journals as: *Journal of Labor Economics*, *Journal of Human Resources*, *Economic Inquiry*, *Health Economics*, *Journal of Population Economics, Review of Economics of the Household, Southern Economic Journal, Journal of Policy Analysis & Management, Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Economics of Education Review*.

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